

HANDWRITTEN CHARACTER RECOGNITION USING NEURAL NETWORK WITH FOUR, EIGHT & TWELVE DIRECTIONAL FEATURE EXTRACTION TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

This paper research on handwritten character recognition. For character recognition to achieve the better accuracy is important. By using the neural network and feature extraction the recognition is achieved. Before lots of work has done on English character relatively less work has done in Kannada character. This paper proposes the HCR using English, Kannada & Digit characters by using four, eight, twelve directional feature extraction techniques and comparing in detail with gradient extractions values.

KEYWORDS: Back Propagation Neural Network, Classification Rate, Directional Feature Extraction Techniques, Gradient Feature Extraction Techniques, MPLN Using Back Propagation, Recognition Rate

1. INTRODUCTION

Character recognition is definitely the application area where it is becoming more and more important in modern world. To recognize the handwritten character is the difficult task for the computers so that researchers have been involved in handwritten character recognition.

Handwritten character recognition is not new technology because there are lots of difficult methods are developed for recognizes the characters but the goal of the system is to achieve good accuracy because human beings are not able to recognize every handwritten character without any vocabulary text.

There are several techniques for recognition the characters among this neural network is the made their first significance contribution in engineering [7] [8]. By using the back propagation neural network recognition accuracy is achieve [1]. This paper proposes the lot of work has done in English characters relatively less work has done in Kannada characters. In this paper describing the recognition of English, Indian script language Kannada and digit character also detail comparison on the four, eight, and twelve directional feature extraction techniques. In this paper initially gradients feature extracting from the normalization image using sobel and Gaussian mask technique. And after that feature is extracted with the different directional feature extraction using gradients in this paper the results are experimenting on matlab and the results are comparing on four, eight, and twelve directional techniques which one is having better accuracy.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In this paper it describes review of the techniques before used in the previous papers. By online and offline characters recognition is the method for the optically sensed document text to translate in human readable characters to machine readable code with this it achieve 95% accuracy [11]. Lot of work has done in feature extraction technique each pixel is extracted and achieved high accuracy [3]. In this paper it describes higher resolution on both magnitude and angle of the directional strokes in character image [4]. The effect of stroke direction caused by shape normalized-cooperated gradient feature extraction provide higher recognition [12]. In [13] developed directional feature extraction technique it gives the character which normalized it takes the each character in specific direction and achieve accuracy rate. In achieving better

accuracy modified quadratic extraction technique has developed with 95.42% accuracy [14]. These papers proposed only for feature extraction for character recognition for using the real application the system should be in adaptable and recognition rate should be more for this case the system is use called neural network [7][8][9]. In this network the feed forward back propagation neural network is achieve fastest recognition rate with the training time 98.12% [1][6][15]. Neural network describes adaptive character recognition feature extraction [10][15].

From this above literature review it describes the feature extraction and neural back propagation technique which is used for recognition. This system is proposes for describing the different directional technique and compare in detail using the characters. In this section describes the database for character, section III describes system model, section IV feature extraction technique, and section V describes Back propagation neural technique with multi perceptron neural network VI conclusion.

3. SYSTEM MODEL

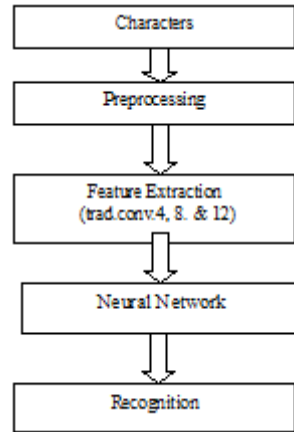


Figure 1: Character Reorganization Model

3.1 Database

In this paper database are using for English, Kannada, and digits. Each character is having 10 samples (A-Z), (0-9). This database is having the variations in shape, different size, thickness. This database is used for neural network for training and testing the data.

3.2 Preprocessing

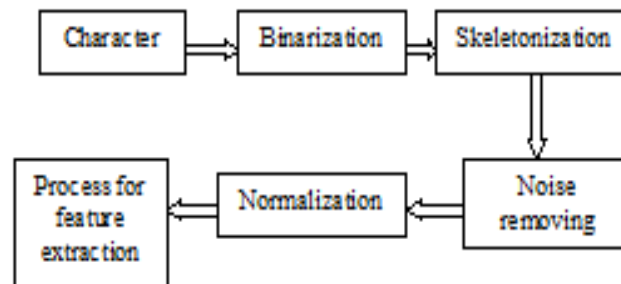


Figure 2: Preprocessing Model

The preprocessing performing important role in pattern recognition for matching the character and the pattern should be in distortion less Character. In this method the raw data and brings into the specific format for recognize the character fastly.

It consist of

3.2.1 Binarization

In the pattern matching if the image or pattern in the grey scale then this image or character is converted into the binary image (black and white) by using the global image threshold. So that recognize the character in to black and white colour is become easy and it increases the accuracy.

3.2.2 Skeletonization

The Skeletonization is the process of removing unwanted pixel. It perform thinning, remove the trunk of character by using spurring and brings into standardize size. Skeletonization is obtain from geometrical and topological property.

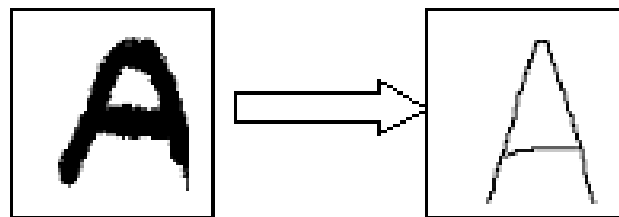


Figure 3: Thinning

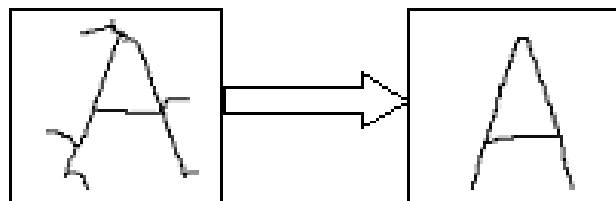


Figure 4: Spurring

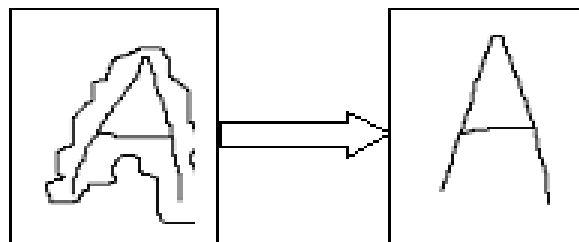


Figure 5: Topology Method

3.2.3 Noise Removing

In this technique it removes the noise which present in character. This noise is obtained from the electronic instrument like optical scanning device, writing instrument. Noise can remove by image processing method like filtering method.

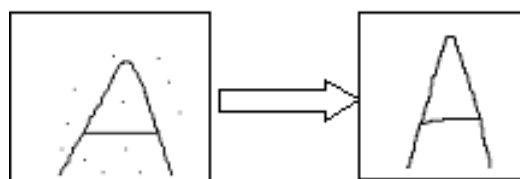


Figure 6: Noise Removing Method

3.2.4 Normalization

The normalization is the part of preprocessing where It converts the random character into the standard or specific

size. It consist fragmentation. Fragmentation it reduce s the un-necessary part of the character where it has two types horizontal and vertical fragmentation.

3.2.4.1 Horizontal Fragmentation- It Removes the Upper and Bottom Un- Necessary Part

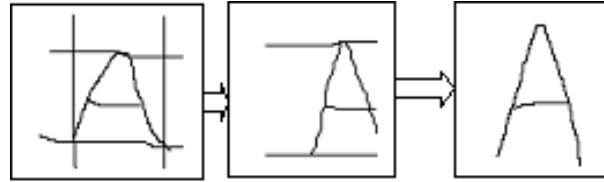


Figure 7: Horizontal Fragmentation

3.2.4.1 Vertical Fragmentation- It Removes the Left and Right Un-Necessary Part

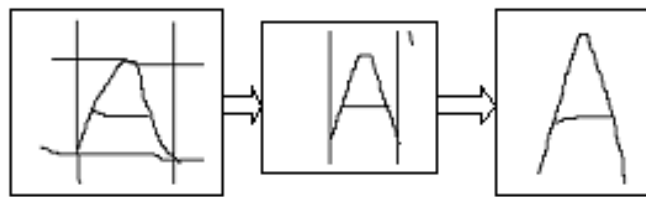


Figure 8: Vertical Fragmentation

4. FEATURE EXTRACTION

Feature extraction is used for pattern recognition and data analysis. Feature extraction has many different techniques to extract the feature for recognition .This reduce computational requirement which is based on two types of features.

4.1 Stastical

It distribution of pixel in terms of stastical.

4.2 Structural

This features based on topological and geometrical property. This paper propose the three feature extraction method for character recognition

4.3 Conventional Feature Extraction

In conventional method for each pixel it has horizontal and vertical border. In that case if a line passes through a pixel then corresponding pixel will be given value (1) or (0) but it takes lot of time to extracting the character.

4.4 Gradient Feature Extraction

It has sobel operator which applies the result on image point which depends on the colour of intensity. The gradient of two variable functions where the each image point describes by intensity of the image if it has constant image then the image intensity is zero if it has on edge vector then it has higher values .

To extend the gradient feature, 3*3 sobel operator are used to the gradient components in horizontal and vertical direction respectively.

1	2	1
0	0	0
-1	-2	-1

-1	0	1
-2	0	2
-1	0	1

Figure 9: Horizontal Mask and Vertical Mask

$$G_x = g_y(i, j) = f(i-1, j+1) + 2f(i, j+1) + f(i+1, j+1)$$

$$-f(i-1, j-1) - 2f(i, j-1) - f(i+1, j-1) \quad (1)$$

$$G_y = g_x(i, j) = f(i-1, j-1) + 2f(i-1, j) + f(i-1, j+1)$$

$$-f(i+1, j-1) - 2f(i+1, j) - f(i+1, j+1) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{grad} = G_y/G_x = \tan^{-1}[g_y(i, j) / g_x(i, j)]$$

4.5 Directional Feature Extraction

This technique is used to recognize the characters after normalizing the character image into standard size. Each pixel applies directional planes with each recording the local stroke components in a specific direction. This technique applies on the gradient by using the Sobel mask operator to recognize the character directionally. This paper describes the four, eight and twelve directional Directional comparing in detail in terms of classification time, Training time

4.5.1 For Four Directional

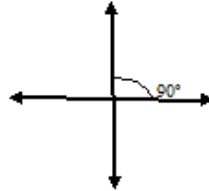


Figure 10: Graphical Representation of Four Directional

Table 1: Gradient Values for Four Directional

Gradient Values	Direction
$g = -1$	0
$0 \leq g \leq \pi/2$	1
$\pi/2 \leq g \leq \pi$	2
$\pi \leq g \leq 3\pi/2$	3
$3\pi/2 \leq g \leq 2\pi$	4

4.5.2 For Eight Directional

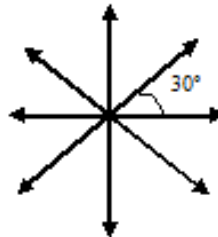
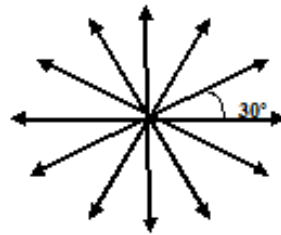


Figure 11: Graphical Representation of Eight Directional

Table 2: Gradient Values for Four Directional

Gradient Values	Directions
$g = -1$	0
$0 \leq g \leq \pi/4$	1
$\pi/4 \leq g \leq \pi/2$	2
$\pi/2 \leq g \leq 3\pi/4$	3
$3\pi/4 \leq g \leq \pi$	4
$\pi \leq g \leq 5\pi/4$	5
$5\pi/4 \leq g \leq 3\pi/2$	6
$3\pi/2 \leq g \leq 7\pi/2$	7
$7\pi/2 \leq g \leq 2\pi$	8

4.5.3 For Twelve Directional

**Figure 12: Graphical Representation of Twelve Directions****Table 3: Gradient Values for Four Directional**

Gradient Values	Directions
$g = -1$	0
$0 \leq g \leq \pi/6$	1
$\pi/6 \leq g \leq \pi/3$	2
$\pi/3 \leq g \leq \pi/2$	3
$\pi/2 \leq g \leq \pi$	4
$\pi \leq g \leq 2\pi/3$	5
$2\pi/3 \leq g \leq 5\pi/6$	6
$5\pi/6 \leq g \leq \pi$	7
$\pi \leq g \leq 7\pi/6$	8
$7\pi/6 \leq g \leq 4\pi/3$	9
$3\pi/3 \leq g \leq 5\pi/2$	10
$5\pi/3 \leq g \leq 11\pi/6$	11
$11\pi/6 \leq g \leq 2\pi$	12

This result shows the directional pattern values. using the gradient extraction technique for each pixel.

5. BACK PROPAGATION NEURAL NETWORK

Back propagation neural network is used for recognition system [10] [13] In Back propagation the recognition task take place with in less time for that purpose system we to be trained by using database.

Back propagation is a systematic method for training multi-layer artificial neural networks. The multilayer has no. of. inputs A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n are called association units and their task is to extract specific, localized featured from the input images this model name as multilayer perceptron neural network MPLN with some additional, fixed, pre-processing. Perceptrons mimic the basic idea behind the visual system. They were mainly used in pattern recognition even though their capabilities extended a lot more. [8][9].

Backward propagation of errors is a common method of training neural networks. Back propagation is a systematic method for training multi-layer artificial neural networks. It is a multi-layer forward network using extend

gradient-descent based delta learning rule. Back propagation provides a computationally efficient method for changing the weights in feed forward network. The aim of this network is to train the net to achieve a balance between the input and output with provide good responses to the similar [10]

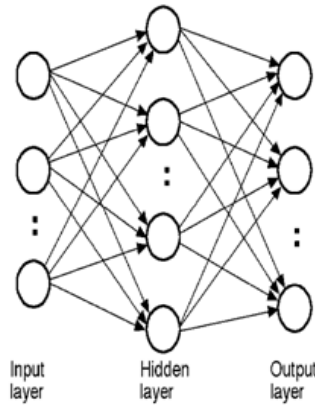


Figure 13

Learning in Back Propagation

There are two types of rule,

5.1 Sequential Rule or Pre Pattern Rule

This rule is used for free parameter and pattern classification for real applications.

5.2 Batch Learning and Pre-Epoch Method

This rule used for time period basis which has entire training set it is used for nonlinear regression.

6. EXPERIMENTING AND ANALYSIS

This system proposes experiment on 32*32 Kannada and English characters and digits character and comparing the result on four, eight, and twelve types of directions. In this paper the parameter will be observing are

Table 4: Experimenting and Analysis Parameters

Parameters
32*32Input characters (Trad.,Gradient,4,8,12 directional)
Input to single layerd or MPLN
No. of hidden layers
Training time
Testing time
Recognition rate
Performance on accuracy

7. CONCLUSIONS

This paper proposes about of directional feature extraction using the back propagation neural network. Before this work carried by using twelve direction on English character depending upon the four, eight and twelve directions without using neural network This paper is propose for Kannada, English and digits characters by using 4,8,12 directions and comparing the results using neural network

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